BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

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United Kingdom Exports in War-time

An article in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* has shown that United Kingdom exports fell from £471 million in 1938 to £269 million in 1942 and £232 million in 1943, these figures representing decreases of 64 and 71 per cent. in the *volume* of exports for 1942 and 1943, respectively, compared with 1938. As explained in the previous article the export figures include supplies to Allied Governments of goods for war purposes, other than aircraft and other vehicles and arms, ammunition and military and naval stores exported by Government Departments. The present article deals with the principal descriptions of exports in the three years under review.

TEXTILES

The following table shows United Kingdom exports of certain principal kinds of textiles in 1938, 1942 and 1943, the aggregate value of exports of which amounted to £82·8 million in 1938 (or over four-fifths of the value of all textile exports *).

Commodity	Value in 1938	Quantity		
		1938	1942	1943
	£ mill.	Thousand cwts.		
Cotton yarns	9·7	1,098	167	171
		Million sq. yds.		
Cotton piece-goods—				
Unbleached	3·8	235	67	69
Bleached	7·8	422	106	83
Printed	7·2	282	129	103
Dyed in the piece ...	10·6	369	148	91
Coloured cottons ...	2·6	78	35	28
Total	32·0	1,386	485	374
		Thousand cwts.		
Cotton thread	3·5	121	127	119
Sheep's and lambs' wool ...	2·7	379	48	6
Wool tops	3·1	290	105	74
Woollen and worsted yarns	5·3	310	94	80
		Million sq. yds.		
Woollen and worsted tissues	15·5	95·8	77·3	46·1
Carpets	2·0	5·6	1·7	0·2
Artificial silk tissues ...	3·0	62·6	116·3	75·8
Linen piece goods	3·5	51·8	22·6	10·5
		Thousand cwts.		
Jute yarn	0·2	140	20	5
		Million sq. yds.		
Jute piece-goods	1·0	83·9	28·6	9·2
		Thousand cwts.		
Cordage	1·3	407	111	283

Exports of cotton yarns in each of the past two years were less than one-sixth of the 1938 figure. Before the war, Europe took the bulk of the exports (790,000 cwts. in 1938). The largest pre-war markets outside Europe were Australia (58,000 cwts.) and Eire (55,000 cwts.), exports to which had fallen by 1943 to little more than one-half and under one-third respectively of the 1938 figure. Exports to Canada, Union of South Africa and the United States were affected by special war-time developments and in 1943 were well above the 1938 figures. Exports to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil fell from 63,000 cwts. to only 1,000 cwts.

Exports of cotton piece-goods, which in 1938 were abnormally low, were in 1943 only one-fourth of that figure. Falls for the various descriptions of cotton piece-goods ranged from rather less than two-thirds for prints and coloured cottons to fourth-fifths for bleached goods.

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS

Country	1938	1942	1943
	Million sq. yds.		
Enemy and enemy-occupied countries	249	23	—
British India	273	6	3
Australia...	146	88	74
Union of South Africa	109	84	40
Argentina	98	38	12
British and French West Africa and Belgian Congo	81	78	112
South America other than Argentina...	65	11	3
Canada	64	39	27
Egypt	39	12	1
Eire	28	8	6
New Zealand	27	34	40
United States of America	9	10	8
Other British countries	89	29	28
Other foreign countries	109	25	20
Total	1,386	485	374

British India took over one-fifth of the total quantity of cotton piece-goods exported in 1938, but only a negligible amount in 1943. Exports to South America and to Egypt likewise fell away to almost negligible figures. There was a contraction of 50 per cent. for Australia and rather more for the Union of South Africa and Canada. Exports to British and French West Africa and Belgian Congo, on the other hand, were one-third larger last year than in 1938 partly to offset the cessation of imports into that area from Japan. This is also a partial explanation of the substantial increase in exports to New Zealand, but in this case the 1938 figures were abnormally low.

Cotton piece-goods exported in war-time have been, on the average, of a heavier type than the pre-war exports, the average weight per sq. yd. recorded being 3·2 ozs. for 1938 and 4·1 ozs. for both 1942 and 1943.

The stability of exports of cotton thread conceals a number of changes—in particular a marked rise in exports of thread in lengths exceeding 1,000 yards, mainly to Latin American countries. For the shorter lengths, a loss of some 3 million lbs. in exports to enemy occupied countries has been partly offset by a general rise in exports to other markets to fill the gap caused by the cessation of exports from France and Japan.

Exports of sheep's and lambs' wool declined to a negligible amount in 1943 as did those of wool carpets. Wool tops and woollen and worsted yarns were only one-quarter of the 1938 figure. The quantity of woollen and worsted tissues exported in 1943 was rather less than half that in 1938; the next table shows the principal markets, arranged in order of their importance in 1938. The only increase in 1943 was in exports to Canada, but in the preceding year exports to the United States were double the 1938 figure and a substantial increase was also recorded for the Union of South Africa.

* The aggregate value of exports of Class III, Groups I, J, K, L and M was £101·2 million in 1938.

EXPORTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TISSUES *

Country	1938	1942	1943
	Million sq. yds.		
Canada	13·8	17·9	16·8
Argentina	11·2	5·4	5·3
Union of South Africa	7·2	12·1	5·4
Eire	5·2	1·7	0·8
United States of America	4·8	10·0	2·6
New Zealand	3·8	3·4	2·8
British India	3·0	1·5	0·5
Other British countries	7·1	7·1	2·2
Other foreign countries	34·4	14·2	7·8
Total	90·5	73·3	44·2

* Except flannels, pile fabrics, etc.

Declines were recorded for all the other principal kinds o textile exports, with the exception of artificial silk tissues. Exports of these had been rising before the war and this expansion continued up to 1942, at the outset as a result of the export drive and later to supplement the small supplies of cotton goods and to help to fill the gap caused in 1942 by the cessation of Japanese exports. In 1943, however, exports were one-third below the 1942 peak. While exports of tissues wholly of artificial silk in 1943 were more than double those in 1938, there was a reduction of nearly four-fifths in exports of mixed tissues. Practically the whole of the exports last year went to British countries, Australia taking two-fifths of the total.

IRON AND STEEL

Exports of iron and steel in 1943 were only 7 per cent. of the 1938 figure, drastic reductions in exports being made for all categories of iron and steel products, as is shown in the following table.

Iron and Steel	Value in 1938	Quantity		
		1938	1942	1943
	£ mill.	Thousand tons		
Crude iron and steel ...	2·3	138	12	11
Uncoated plates and sheets	3·4	209	43	14
Other rolling mill products	3·8	243	31	16
Galvanised sheets	2·7	147	6	1
Tinned plates	8·1	329	49	17
Pipes, cast	1·1	92	7	4
Tubes, wrought	5·3	220	17	11
Railway material	2·1	158	16	11
Wire and wire manufactures	2·7	85	16	7
Other goods	10·1	294	61	42
Total iron and steel ...	41·6	1,915	258	134

MACHINERY

There was a fall between 1938 and 1943 of more than two-thirds in the exports of machinery (as measured by weight). For electrical machinery, however, the fall was only about half this, since a substantial part of the total for 1942 and 1943 consisted of special exports to Russia. Similarly, about half the exports of machine tools in 1943 were sent to that country. Exports of textile machinery fell by over four-fifths, but those consigned to India were reduced by little more than two-thirds. Machinery exports now mostly consist of replacement parts—for example, exports of complete looms before the war were about half the total for looms and parts; by 1943 the proportion had been reduced to 2 per cent.

Commodity	Value in 1938	Quantity		
		1938	1942	1943
	£ mill.	Thousand tons		
Electrical machinery ...	7·9	44·6	23·7	28·4
Machine tools (metal working)	4·5	24·1	20·3	12·7
Textile machinery	8·4	70·8	19·2	13·0
Prime movers (not electrical), boilers, etc.	8·0	84·5	21·6	18·7
Other machinery	29·1	235·3	72·5	62·8
Total machinery ...	57·9	459·3	157·3	135·6

OTHER METAL MANUFACTURES

Exports of unwrought copper and nickel have become negligible, while those of copper and brass manufactures were each reduced by about three-quarters between 1938 and 1943. Exports of tin blocks, etc., have been maintained as a result of heavy supplies to Russia, which in 1938 took one-quarter of the total exports.

Commodity	Value in 1938	Quantity		
		1938	1942	1943
	£ mill.	Thousand cwts.		
Brass and brass manufactures	2·3	431	167	121
Copper and copper manufactures	2·0	648	195	113
Nickel, unwrought	2·2	246	7	5
Tin blocks, etc.	2·4	246	203	245
		£ million		
Electrical goods	13·4	13·4	11·2	11·1
		Number		
Motor cars and chassis ...	11·9	89,609	472	1,289
		Thousand		
Pedal cycles	1·7	576	107	112
		Thousand tons		
Locomotives and parts ...	2·8	24·2	5·0	5·5
		Thousand gross tons		
Ships and boats (excluding war vessels)	6·5	189	2	1

Though the value of exports of electrical goods in 1942 and 1943 was less than 20 per cent. lower than in 1938, price increases caused a fall in volume by 1943 to only half the 1938 total. The war-time figures include considerable supplies to Allied Governments. Exports of private cars were reduced from 44,000 in 1938 to 56 in 1942 and 29 in 1943. The reduction in commercial vehicles and chassis was not quite so severe, but exceeded 90 per cent., notwithstanding special exports of ambulances, etc. Exports of new locomotives, including those for strategical purposes, were in 1943 only one-eighth of pre-war; the reduction for parts was less than 60 per cent. The tonnage of new ships and boats exported has naturally become negligible.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

The following table shows the quantity of the principal kinds of chemicals and allied products exported.

Description	Value in 1938	Quantity		
		1938	1942	1943
	£ mill.	Thousand tons		
Ammonium sulphate ...	2·1	313	39	6
Sodium compounds... ...	2·9	357	471	414
		Thousand cwts.		
Disinfectants, etc.	0·8	378	318	432
Finished dyestuffs	1·1	80	104	137
Paints and colours	3·6	1,512	810	671
Soap	1·2	726	67	79
Perfumery and toilet preparations	1·2	91	58	30

Exports of ammonium sulphate were drastically reduced after the fall of France, and only a negligible quantity was exported in 1943, but large exports of caustic soda resulted in a substantial rise in the figure for sodium compounds. Exports of disinfectants, etc. (which include sheep and cattle dressings) were higher in 1943 than in 1938, Argentina, always the largest market, taking over half the total last year. While the marked expansion in exports of finished dyestuffs was well spread over the principal markets, a large part of the rise in 1943 resulted from increased manufacture of textiles in Brazil. Exports of paints and colours and soap, which had been reasonably maintained up to 1941, fell in 1942 to only about one-half and one-tenth, respectively, of the pre-war figure, and paints and colours were further reduced last year. Exports of perfumery and toilet preparations, after expanding by 50 per cent. in 1941 as a result of the export drive, were reduced to a third of pre-war by 1943.

OTHER GOODS

Comparative figures of the quantities of certain of our principal exports, not included in the groups already dealt with, are given in the table on page 391.

Exports of spirits (essentially whisky), after rising by one-third in 1940 due to the export drive, declined to three-fifths of pre-war by 1943. Exports of sugar were drastically reduced after the outbreak of war and have now become negligible. Since 1940, substantial shipments of manufactured tobacco (mainly cigarettes) have been made by N.A.A.F.I., but notwithstanding these non-commercial exports, the figures for 1942 and 1943 were

only about half the pre-war total. Shortage of labour in 1942 and 1943 caused a reduction of nine-tenths in exports of coal, and the cut in exports of coke has been very similar.

Exports of pottery, which by 1941 had fallen by only a quarter compared with pre-war, were then much reduced, and in 1943 were only about two-fifths of the 1938 figure. A successful export drive for plate and sheet glass and the cessation of exports from Belgium brought exports in 1941 to more than double the pre-war total, the additional shipments going largely to Canada; transference of labour to more vital work caused successive reductions in 1942 and 1943, but this is one of the very few commodities exports of which were larger last year than before the war.

The fall in asbestos manufactures was due to smaller exports of asbestos sheets; exports of cement were reduced by three-quarters, war-time shipments being essentially for purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. Motor car tyres are excluded from the definition of munitions, and accordingly any shipments of tyres by Government Departments otherwise than on a vehicle are included in the export figures; the rise between 1942 and 1943 from one-tenth to one-sixth of pre-war may be attributed to this fact. Reductions for the other commodities included in the table ranged from three-quarters for leather boots and shoes to 100 per cent., in effect, for linoleum.

Description	Value in 1938	Quantity		
		1938	1942	1943
	£ mill.	Thousand proof gallons		
Spirits	11·4	9,122	7,103	5,473
		Thousand cwts.		
Sugar, refined	2·6	7,241	515	74
		Million lbs.		
Tobacco, manufactured ...	4·9	33·6	16·6	17·9
		Thousand tons		
Coal	37·4	35,856	3,574	3,374
Coke and manufactured fuel	3·3	2,327	351	396
Pottery	4·0	186	98	80
		Thousand cwts.		
Plate and sheet glass ...	0·8	674	1,096	836
Asbestos manufactures ...	1·2	714	493	538
		Thousand tons		
Cement	1·2	724	182	164
		Thousand cwts.		
Leather	3·3	202	86	38
		Thousand dozen pairs		
Boots and shoes of leather...	1·5	374	182	90
		Thousand tons		
Paper, cardboard, etc. ...	6·9	176	37	28
		Thousand cwts.		
Books, etc.	3·9	613	129	121
		Thousand		
Motor car tyres	2·7	1,225	123	211
		Million sq. yds.		
Linoleum	1·2	11·7	3·8	0·1

Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* can be purchased through any booksellers, agents or direct from H.M. Stationery Office. New Orders, however, may not be immediately available.

Retail Sales of Utility Overall Cloths

There is still a considerable amount of confusion among traders about the number of coupons which are to be collected for sales to retail customers of the utility overall cloths, Nos. 311, 3110–3119, 3411 and 3412 (including the same numbers followed by a stroke and another number).

The Board of Trade wish to make it absolutely clear that traders are to take 2/5 of the usual Group II coupon rates *only when they supply these cloths to other traders.* For sales to retail customers the usual number of coupons for Group II cloth must be collected.

The provision covering the supply of these cloths at 2/5 rates between traders will be found in Article 55 (1) (ii) of the Consumer Rationing (Consolidation) Order, 1944 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 29th July 1944, page 275).

Headwear

The next quota period for supplies of headwear by registered manufacturers will be four months, 1st November 1944 to 28th February 1945, and the quota will be 20 per cent. by value of supplies in the year 1941. Thus the rate of quota is increased to 60 per cent. from the level of 50 per cent., which has been in operation since March 1943. The restriction on supplies by unregistered manufacturers continues unchanged.

Particulars of the Directions which will give effect to this increase will be announced next week.

Interlinings

The Ministry of Supply, in agreement with the Board of Trade, now invite from retailers offers of Utility and non-Utility hair-cloth and hair canvas. It is understood that certain retailers have considerable stocks of these materials for which there is little demand from the public and by releasing them to the Ministry of Supply they will save corresponding new production. The cloth will be used in the manufacture of suits for demobilised men.

Offers should be sent as soon as possible to: Deputy Director of Clothing and Textiles (3), Ministry of Supply, 89 Oxford Street, Manchester. Offers, which must be of not less than 2 "pieces," or equivalent yardage, should state the total yardage and number of "pieces" offered and should be accompanied by samples and also a certificate stating the gross invoice cost price. In the case of non-utility the purchase tax paid per yard should be shown separately. Where incomplete "pieces" are offered the yardages of these should be indicated.

All reasonable offers are likely to be accepted, but the Ministry of Supply does not bind itself to accept each and every offer submitted, particularly where the invoiced cost price of non-utility cloth is high.

No coupon replacement will be made, since retailers themselves acquire such material without coupons.

Coupon Free Supplies of Crochet Yarn, Oiled Wool and Rug Yarn

The revised definitions of the unrationed types of crochet yarn and oiled wool which came into force under the Consumer Rationing (Consolidation) Order 1944 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 29th July 1944, page 275) on 1st August have resulted in putting some kinds of oiled wool and crochet yarn which were unrationed before that date on the coupon. The Board of Trade have now arranged for traders who hold stocks of certain of these yarns to supply them without coupons from 1st November 1944 to 31st January 1945. This arrangement applies also to stocks of *rug yarn* which has a thickness equal to or greater than that exempted from rationing under the Order.

Traders who are not on the Register of Manufacturers of Hand-Knitting Yarn are authorised to supply these yarns coupon-free by a General Licence (S. R. & O. 1944 No. 1189, price 1d.). Registered traders are not covered by this licence but must apply to the Board of Trade for individual licences. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, Raleigh House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1, and must give a description of the yarn and the quantity for which a licence is required and the names of the persons whom it is intended to supply.

The General Licence and the special licences issued under this arrangement cover yarns complying with the following descriptions only: (1) *Crochet Yarn* made up in balls or other units not exceeding 1 oz. in weight and made from spun yarn or a mixture of cotton and spun rayon yarn and of a resultant count not exceeding 1,800 denier. (2) *Oiled Wool*—(*a*) of which more than 15 per cent. by weight of the textile content is wool; (*b*) which is woollen spun and of a resultant count not finer than 3's worsted; and (*c*) which contains added oil; (3) *Rug Yarn* being woollen spun yarn of a resultant count not finer than 6-fold 2½'s worsted.

Boot and Shoe Repairs (Maximum Charges) Order, 1944

The Board of Trade, after consultation with the Central Price Regulation Committee, have made the Boot and Shoe Repairs

(Maximum Charges) Order, 1944 (S. R. & O. 1944 No. 1192, price 1d.) which controls the charges for boot and shoe repairs, other than repairs to rubber footwear and comes into operation on 30th October 1944 and revokes S. R. & O. 1943 No. 1243.

This Order gives boot and shoe repairers an additional farthing in the shilling increase on their pre-war charges. Thus repair factories (i.e. establishments in which 25 or more persons are engaged on the actual operation of boot repairing) may now add 3¾d. in the shilling to their pre-war charges, and other repairers 4¼d. in the shilling. The Schedule of repair charges has also been adjusted to take account of this increase.

Furniture Production Committee

Following representations by the Furniture Industry Post-War Reconstruction Committee, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to appoint a Furniture Production Committee. Its terms of reference will be :—

"To advise the President of the Board of Trade on questions relating to the manufacture of furniture, having special reference to the need for an abundant supply of good domestic furniture at reasonable prices."

Mr. Charles Tennyson, C.M.G., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Register of Industrial Art Designers and Member of the Council for Art and Industry, has accepted the President's invitation to serve as Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee will mainly comprise members chosen from both sides of the industry together with a few non-trade members. The names of the members will be announced later.

Purchase Tax

MOTHER-OF-PEARL STUDS

The Treasury hereby give notice pursuant to the powers of Section 20 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940, that they propose to make an Order directing that purchase tax on articles being studs made wholly of mother-of-pearl shall be reduced from 100 per cent. to the basic rate of 33⅓ per cent.

Any representations which interested parties desire to make in regard to this proposal should be addressed in writing to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, not later than 8th November 1944.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL BUTTONS

The attention of registered traders is drawn to the fact that mother-of-pearl buttons are chargeable with Purchase Tax at the rate of 100 per cent. of the wholesale value and will remain chargeable at that rate unless and until an Order is made by the Treasury reducing that rate. The Treasury have given notice of their intention to issue such an Order, and if an Order is made it will operate from some future date to be specified in the Order

Australia

TARIFF BOARD REFERENCE

The Department of Overseas Trade has been notified by telegram by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia that the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Commerce has referred to the Tariff Board the subject of the Australian production of hops, including the question whether the present import duty leviable under Item 62 of the Customs Tariff is likely to be sufficient to protect the Australian industry after the war.

Particulars of the above Tariff Item are as follows :—

Item No.			*British Preferential Tariff*	*Intermediate Tariff*	*General Tariff*
62	Hops ...	per lb. ...	6d.	—	1s.

The duty under the British Preferential Tariff is subject to exchange adjustment, i.e., at present a reduction of one-fourth of the amount of duty or one-eighth of the value for duty, whichever is the less.

Primage Duty. British Preferential Tariff ... 5 per cent.
Otherwise ... ... 10 „

A special War Duty of 10 per cent. of the Customs and Primage Duties is leviable.

Any United Kingdom firms or trade associations which may desire to present evidence at the enquiry should communicate at once with the Department of Overseas Trade, Hawkins House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1, quoting reference number 17804/42.

Trading with the Enemy

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

VESSELS AGAINST WHICH DISCRIMINATION IS BEING EXERCISED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

(a) Shipowners on the Statutory List.

Shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are hereby notified that the following vessels belong to owners who are included in the Statutory List, and that it is an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act for any shipper to make use of such vessels. Shipments by such vessels in addition to being liable to seizure render the shippers or those connected with the consignment liable to prosecution.

Vessel	Flag	Tons	Owners or Charterers
Galatasaray	Turkey	724	Sadikoglu, Aslan, Kaptan
Crespi (ex Jose Trujillo)	Spain	338	Cia Comercial Maritima de Transportes S.A.
San Juan II... ...	Ditto	552	Ditto
Rigel (ex Tercio Montejurra) ...	Ditto	549	Ditto
Maribel	Ditto	398	Ditto
Salvador	Ditto	130	Ditto
Alcora	Ditto	216	Ditto
Linette	Ditto	398	Ditto
Almagro	Argentina	282	A. M. Delfino y Cia
San Martin	Ditto	220	Ditto
Comodoro Rivadavia	Ditto	4,482	Argentina Neuva Cia General de Navegacion
Rio Blanco (ex Madryn) ...	Ditto	1,827	Ditto
Atleta	Ditto	105	La Portena Empresa de Remolcadores
Ciclope	Ditto	173	Ditto
Coloso	Ditto	247	Ditto
Gigante	Ditto	286	Ditto
Goliat	Ditto	237	Ditto
Hercules	Ditto	173	Ditto
Samson	Ditto	237	Ditto
Titan	Ditto	188	Ditto
San Rafael Archangel (ex Delfin)	Spain	98	Julio Gonsales Martin, Las Palmas
Maria del Pilar G. (ex Maria Bonmatti)	Ditto	54	Ditto
Presidente Mitre ...	Argentina	372	Cia Argentina Comercia e Industrial de Pesqueria
Presidente Roca ...	Ditto	412	Ditto
Carvalho	Portugal	27	Henrique Da Silva Pinto Ferro
Maria 3ª	Ditto	56	Pedro Joao de Sousa
Maria 5ª	Ditto	56	Ditto
Guadiana 4ª... ...	Ditto	18	Ditto
Maria Menuela ...	Ditto	10	Ditto
Blanca de C	Spain	285	Ramon Carranza
Reina Victoria ...	Ditto	162	Ditto
Paco Nino	Ditto	30	Ditto
San Vicente	Ditto	40	Ditto
Paco	Ditto	300	Jose Leon Carranza
Negro (trawler) (ex Purification Costas Maravilla)... ...	Ditto	109	Viuda de Botello (Senora Gally)
Blanco (trawler) (ex Manuel Gestoso Chicha)	Ditto	109	Ditto
Antonio Chicha (trawler)	Ditto	112	Manuel Gestoso Costas
Jose Chicha (trawler)	Ditto	?	Ditto
Sevim	Turkey	1,164	Abdi Vehbi Dural
Atlantides	Sweden	9,650	Rederi A/B Atlantides
Solvik	Ditto	649	Ditto
Miguel Caldenty ...	Spain	74	Juan Mora A. Bou
Nuevo Corazon ...	Ditto	122	Ditto
San Cayetano ...	Argentina	400	"Cardimex" Comp. Argentin, de Importacion y Exportacion S.A.
Nuestra Senora de la Almudena... ...	Spain	41	Otto Gerdtzen
Manen	Ditto	398	Angel Rivas Suardiaz
Skansen	Sweden	744	Enhorning Kemiskt-Tekniskt A/B
Nordanbris (ex Pollux)	Ditto	8,971	Rederi A/B Bellatrix
Ostbris	Ditto	978	Ditto
Sunnanbris	Ditto	8,721	Rederi A/B Erious
Westbris	Ditto	972	Ditto
His Africa	Spain	85	Salah Ben Hamza
Antares	Ditto	—	Cia Comercia Maritimal de Transportes S.A.
Polar	Ditto	—	Ditto
Chiqui	Ditto	398	Angel Rivas Suardias
Antonio Diaz ...	Ditto	36	Jose Maria Delgado
Faro de Buda ...	Ditto	226	Atlantida Astilleros and Construcciones S.A.
Faro de Salou ...	Ditto	226	Ditto
Faro de Oropesa ...	Ditto	226	Ditto
Faro de Canet ...	Ditto	226	Ditto
Carmen Frexias ...	Ditto	349	Agencia Frexias
Coname 1°	Ditto	489	Comp. Naviera del Mediterraneo S.A.
Condecorado... ...	Ditto	567	Hijos de M. Condeminas
Condestable	Ditto	516	Ditto
San Daniel	Ditto	190	Cristina Svardiaz
Sancho Panza ...	Ditto	197	Ditto
Santa Ana	Ditto	322	Maries y Serra en C.
Carmelita	Ditto	117	Jeronimo Yipland (effective owner)
Norte	Ditto	26	Jesus Franquesa (nom. owner)
Arabert	Sweden	2,840	Rederi A/B Solstad
Arasvali	Ditto	2,900	Ditto
Procyon	Spain	399	Cia Comercial Maritime de Transportes S.A.
Canopus	Ditto	399	Ditto
Goya	Ditto	—	Angel Rivas Suardiaz
Plencia II	Ditto	78	Cia Comercial Maritime de Transportes S.A.
Ampurdan	Spain	218	Sucr. de Viuda de Enrique Illueca.
Enrique Illueca ...	Ditto	685	Ditto
Juan Illueca (ex Vicente la Roda) ...	Ditto	1,508	Ditto
Punta Azamor ...	Ditto	151	Ditto
Punta Poloma ...	Ditto	157	Ditto
Rosa N. Illueca ...	Ditto	795	Ditto
Faro de Benicola ...	Ditto	500	Atlantida Antilleros and Construcciones S.A.
Faro de Peniscola ...	Ditto	500	Ditto
Pilar	Ditto	31	Jose Garcia Reboredo Isla

Amendment to Registers

The Board of Trade have issued lists of amendments to the following Registers :—

Home Trade Register; Toilet Preparations Register; Register of Manufacturers of Leather or Textile Containers and Straps; Register of Manufacturers of Woven Wool Cloth; Register of Manufacturers of Woven Non-wool Cloth; Register of Manufacturers of Knitted Goods; Register of Manufacturers of Corsets; Register of Manufacturers of Fur Apparel; Register of Manufacturers of Headwear; Register of Special Producers; Register of Exporters of Woven Piece Goods; List of Registered Exporters in respect of Headwear.

Copies of the lists are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. each.

United Kingdom Corn Prices

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries states that the average prices of British corn per hundredweight in the week ended 14th October 1944 were wheat, 13s. 7d.; barley, 25s. 1d.; and oats, 15s. 9d.; and in the week ended 21st October, wheat, 13s. 10d.; barley, 25s. 1d.; and oats, 15s. 10d.

Ministry of Food Orders

In continuation of the list given in *Board of Trade Journal*, 14th October 1944 (page 378), the following Orders, made by the Ministry of Food, have been published as S. R. & O. 1944 :—

No. 1091. Order, dated 31st September 1944, amending the Oats (Control and Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1094. The Potatoes (1944 Crop) (No. 2) Order, 1944, dated 22nd September 1944 (price 4d.).

No. 1095. Order, dated 22nd September 1944, amending the Potatoes (General Provisions) Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1115. Order, dated 28th September 1944, amending the Fats, Cheese and Tea (Rationing) Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1146. Order, dated 4th October 1944, amending the Cereal Fillers (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1147. General Licence, dated 4th October 1944, under the Dried Fruits (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1943 (price 1d.).

No. 1149. Order, dated 5th October 1944, amending the Wheat (Control and Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1156. General Licence, dated 6th October 1944, under the Fish (Supplies to Catering Establishments) Order, 1943 (price 1d.).

No. 1164. Order, dated 11th October 1944, amendingthe Food (Points Rationing) Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1165. The Fish (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1944, dated 11th October 1944 (price 4d.).

No. 1169. Order, dated 12th October 1944, amending the Fruit Pulp Order, 1944 (price 1d.).

No. 1173. The Fish Sales (Charges) (No. 2) Order, 1944, dated 13th October 1944, made by the Treasury under section 2 of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6 c. 62) (price 1d.).

British Standards Institution

LORD WOOLTON ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Annual General Meeting of the British Standards Institution was held on 17th October 1944.

The Right Hon. Lord Woolton, C.H., P.C., was elected President of the Institution and Sir Percy Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., was elected Vice-President, Sir William Larke, K.B.E., succeeded Sir Percy Ashley as Chairman of the General Council.

Dr. E. F. Armstrong, F.R.S., Chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that the income and expenditure for the year had increased by 28 per cent. and was now about £69,000. The sales of copies of British Standards had gone up 39 per cent. The Government grant-in-aid was nearly double and was now £12,900. While there was an increase of some 15 per cent. in the number of subscribing members he pointed out the need for greater support from local authorities and industry.

REVIEW OF WORK

Sir Percy Ashley concluded his term of office as Chairman of the General Council with a brief review of the work done as a direct aid to the war effort by the British Standards Institution and the progress made during the same period in the preparation of British Standards for industrial and commercial materials and appliances. The war work covered the preparation of war emergency British Standards for A.R.P. Materials for the Ministry of Home Security, Packaging Schedules and Code for the Ministry of Production—a packaging code for tropical climates being now in preparation, steel and non-ferrous metal standards as well as standards for many other materials, tools and appliances for the Ministry of Supply and for the Services generally, the schedules for clothing and hardware for the Board of Trade. Many of the war emergency standards were made compulsory by the issue of Statutory Rules and Orders.

Sir Percy pointed out that the post-war reconstruction work was now beginning and would increase. The preparation of standards for building materials and appliances now being carried out in support of the programme of house building of the Ministries of Works and Health had already reached substantial proportions. Many other standards were in course of preparation.

IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT STANDARDS

Sir Percy concluded by saying: Industrial standards—providing for accurate and precise trade descriptions, methods of sampling and testing, and standards of performance—are likely to be increasingly desirable. If they are to meet the general acceptance they must be prepared and promulgated by either a Government Department or an independent body—independent, that is, in the sense I have indicated, set up and maintained by the national industry as a whole, with Government support but not under Government control. Such an organisation has been built up during forty years in the British Standards Institution. That British industry would prefer it to any form of Government Standards bureau I have no doubt, just as I have no doubt that though it may be necessary in some cases for Government to enforce the observance of standards, yet broadly progress will be most widespread and continuous if the policy of "standardisation by consent" is consistently pursued and if whatever changes in organisation and methods may be made from time to time the principles on which this Institution has been so successfully built up and developed are steadily maintained.

The meeting terminated with a high tribute to the exceptional services rendered by Sir Percy Ashley to the Institution and through the Institution to industry as a whole, not only during the five years of his chairmanship of the General Council, but during the very many years of his association with the work of the Institution.

British Standard Specifications

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE GAS INDUSTRY

The British Standards Institution has issued a comprehensive new Glossary of Terms used in the Gas Industry (B.S. 1179–1944). The preparation of this glossary was undertaken, at the request of the Institution of Gas Engineers, by a committee fully representative of the industry. This publications covers a considerable range of terms in current use in connection with various activities of the gas industry, including the production, purification, storage and distributon of gas, and the by-products incidental to its preparation, as well as its utilisation for lighting, heat and power.

Copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Publications Department, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d. post free.

METEOROLOGICAL THERMOMETERS (MAXIMUM, MINIMUM AND ORDINARY) SHEATHED TYPE

At the suggestion of the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry the British Standards Institution has issued a War Emergency Addendum to the above Specification (B.S. 692–1936), in view of the difficulties experienced in the production of these thermometers to present requirements.

As a wartime emergency arrangement (except for use as a grass minimum) solid stem thermometers complying with certain details given in the Amendment Sheet are permitted as an alternative to the sheathed type thermometer required by the 1936 edition of the specification.

Copies of the Addendum (reference P.D. 264) may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

HIGH DUTY STUDS

The British Standards Institution have recently issued a war emergency Standard (B.S. 1171) relating to high duty studs and tapped holes in light alloys. This specification, which refers to a limited number of sizes of high duty studs which are in current use in aero-engine work for insertion in light alloys, has been formulated by the British Standards Institution in collaboration with the Society of British Aircraft Manufacturers. It provides recommended limits for screwing both ends of the studs and for tapping the holes into which they are to be inserted. These two series of limits for the studs and the holes are so disposed in relation to each other as to give rise to the optimum amount of interference on effective diameter which experience has shown to be necessary for the desired tightness of fit between the two mating screw threads.

In reviewing existing practice, it was found that two systems of limits were being used; studs with oversize threads at the "metal" end associated with nominal size holes, and studs with a nominal size thread at each end used with undersize holes. In both systems some grading of the threads of the studs and of the tapped holes within their limits or production had to be resorted to in order to obtain reasonably consistent tightness of fit. In the first system it is possible to use a suitable grade of standardised ground thread tap for producing the holes. The second system with its undersize holes necessitates the provision of special undersize taps, but it has the advantage that both ends of the stud are screwed alike, obviating the necessity for distinctive identification of the "metal" end to prevent the stud being used the wrong way round, and facilitates production of the stud.

After careful review of the relative merits of these two systems, it was decided to adopt the second, and to implement this system suitable limits have been included in this Standard for the requisite supply of special taps and plug gauges for the undersize hole.

In establishing the limits for the threads on the stud and in the hole it was considered desirable to ensure that the tightness of fit was a direct result of flank contact and in no way influenced by any binding of the crests and roots and, to secure this, truncated threads have been specified.

Copies of this British Standard can be obtained on application to the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. net.

New Institute for Scientific Distribution

The Rt. Hon. E. Leslie Burgin, M.P., former Minister of Transport and of Supply, presided at a representative conference at the Dorchester Hotel, London, when it was decided to establish an Institute for scientific distribution. Mr. Burgin was elected Chairman, and Mr. S. P. O'Connor, Acting Hon. Organiser, with a small organising committee to prepare the constitution and rules.

The terms of reference to the committee provide that it should consider and report upon the form which the Institute should take, and to cause to be registered a company limited by guarantee or otherwise as it may think best.

Further information about the Institute, which it is proposed shall be open to individuals engaged or interested in any phase of marketing or distributions and to firms, companies, societies, or other bodies by delegation, is obtainable from Mr. S. P. O'Connor, 1 Rodney Court, London, W.9.

Postal Notices

EFM TELEGRAMS SUSPENDED DURING CHRISTMAS PERIOD

The Postmaster-General announces that the Government have decided that the acceptance of EFM telegrams to and from members of the Forces serving overseas must be suspended for the same period as in 1943, namely from 6th to 25th December inclusive.

The concession (CSN and MNP) telegraph services which are available for essential messages of an urgent and private nature between Forces and Merchant Seamen overseas and their next-of-kin, will remain in operation.

The public are asked to use the postal services for sending their Christmas greetings to the Forces. A specially designed Christmas airgraph form is being issued about which further information will be published later.

In the homeward direction the Government have arranged as a special concession for five free Air Letters to be issued to each man for delivery during the Christmas period, in addition to the ordinary rationed issue.

MAILS LOST AT SEA

The Postmaster-General regrets to announce that the undermentioned SURFACE mails from the United Kingdom have been lost at sea by causes other than enemy action :—

Parcels for	Districts and approximate dates of posting
St. Vincent (British West Indies)	All districts: 12th April–20th May.

CHRISTMAS AIR MAILS

The Postmaster-General announces that 1s. 3d. Air Mail letters intended for Christmas delivery to members of the Forces in India Command, South-East Asia Command, East Africa and Paiforce should be posted not later than Thursday, 2nd November. The same date applies to 1s. 3d. Air Mail letters for civilian addresses in East Africa, Iran (Persia), Iraq, India and Ceylon.

LATEST DATES FOR POSTING FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

SURFACE MAILS

The Postmaster-General announces that letters, Christmas cards, printed papers and parcels sent by surface route and intended for Christmas delivery to members of H.M. Forces serving with the Central Mediterranean Force, West African Force, Malta Force or in South Africa must be posted not later than Wednesday, 1st November.

The address should, in general, include full details of the number, rank, and name of the addressee and his unit (including in the case of Air Force personnel the words "Royal Air Force").

The dispatch of foodstuffs (whether in tins or not), including chocolate and confectionery of all kinds, is prohibited.

CHRISTMAS LETTERS TO PRISONERS OF WAR

BAN ON GREETINGS CARDS AND CALENDARS

The Postmaster-General announces that the Government Departments concerned with the welfare of British prisoners of war and internees in enemy hands have regretfully decided that the ban on the sending to them of Christmas and New Year greetings cards and calendars, which was instituted last year, must be renewed this year.

The reason is that experience shows that if greetings cards and calendars are sent congestion is caused in the enemy censorship, resulting in delay to ordinary letters over the Christmas period. The decision is, therefore, in the interests of the prisoners of war themselves, some of whom after last year's ban wrote appreciatively of the improvement in the letter service at Christmas time, resulting from the ban, as compared with previous years.

Relatives will appreciate for the same reason the importance of not sending additional letters in place of greetings cards.

RESTORATION OF AIR MAIL SERVICE TO SWITZERLAND

The Postmaster-General announces that the air mail service to Switzerland, by air to Lisbon thence by surface route, has been restored.

The air postage rates are the same as those in force before the recent suspension, namely, 5d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each additional ounce for letters and 2½d. for postcards.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

Canada

PROHIBITED IMPORTS

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded a copy of a Memorandum W.M. No. 102 Supplement No. 5, dated 8th September 1944, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which states that General Permit No. G.—2404 has been issued for the importation of the undermentioned goods which are prohibited except under a permit (see notice in *Board of Trade Journal*, 26th August 1944, pages 317–318).

Tariff item 364.	Diamond dust or bort and black diamonds, for borers.
ex 648a.	Industrial diamonds, n.o.p.

This general permit is issued in a single copy, which is retained in the Department of National Revenue, the number of which is to be endorsed on all relative import documents.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded a copy of a Memorandum Series D. No. 47 T.C. 174, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which states that by Order in Council P.C. 7395, effective 1st September 1944, the following new Tariff Item is established :—

680b. Coquina shells not further manufactured than crushed or screened, or both, for use as poultry feeds or in the manufacture of poultry feeds. British Preferential Tariff—Free. Intermediate Tariff—Free. General Tariff—Free. (Also exempt from the War Exchange Tax and Special Excise Tax.)

Ceylon

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of 28th July contains copies of two Orders which provide for the following amendments to the list of goods the importation of which is restricted (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 22nd November 1941, pages 321–325 and subsequent notices).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND OR ANY TERRITORY OR PLACE NOT FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IS PROHIBITED, AND

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN ANY TERRITORY (OTHER THAN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND) FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS PROHIBITED, EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

The following is substituted for item 111 :—

111. Animal oils, fats and greases (including fish oil and marine animal oil) not refined (other than stearic acid, belt paste and belt dressing).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH FROM ALL SOURCES IS PROHIBITED, EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

Items 31, 31A and 125 have been amended to read as follows :—

31. Mineral oils, fats and greases (other than diesel oil, furnace oil, gas oil, belt paste and belt dressing).

31A. Vegetable oils, fats and greases (other than essential oils, olive oil, substitutes for ghee, coconut oil, gingelly oil, belt paste and belt dressing).

125. Oils, fats and resins falling under the heading "Oils, fats and resins not elsewhere specified in Class III, Group P of the classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff (other than belt paste and belt dressing).

The following new item is inserted :—

125A. Belt paste and belt dressing.

Uganda

INVOICING PROCEDURE

With reference to the notice in *Board of Trade Journal*, 7th October, page 371, the "Uganda Official Gazette" of 31st August contains a copy General Notice No. 297 of 1944, which states that the new rate of War Risk Insurance for the purpose of assessment of Customs duty applicable to the United Kingdom is 3 per cent. (British Government War Risk Office), effective from 12th June 1944.

Trade and Industry

Argentina

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY–JUNE

The Canadian Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires reports that Sweden supplied 25,919 tons of newsprint during the first half of 1944 as compared with 19,752 tons from Canada. Textiles, lumber and tropical fruits comprise the main items from Brazil, while India supplied jute. The following table shows the trend in the value of imports into Argentina during the first half of 1944 and the two previous years :—

Country	January–June		
	1944	1943	1942
	Thousand dollars		
Brazil	47,988	29,046	36,084
United States	24,163	35,712	82,767
United Kingdom	16,632	34,318	38,712
Sweden	11,361	66,784	13,785
Switzerland	7,457	4,946	4,592
Spain	4,215	2,558	3,119
Canada	3,933	3,274	4,447
India	12,638	8,168	12,200
South Africa	4,045	995	112
Other Latin American countries	15,000	15,331	20,275
Other American countries*	5,341	3,972	5,786
All others	1,900	2,977	8,388

* Mostly petroleum from Dutch West Indies.

As regards exports, Argentina has shipped overseas 867 million lbs. of meats during the first half of the current year, including 595 million lbs of de-boned frozen beef, mutton and pork and 161 million lbs. of tinned beef. The comparative figures for recent war years are as follows :—

Particulars	January–June		
	1944	1943	1942
	Thousand lbs.		
Frozen beef	357,694	341,839	426,582
Frozen mutton	117,156	83,922	110,905
Tinned meats	160,713	66,893	130,441
Pork	119,861	86,784	53,929
Other meats	111,520	81,138	62,610
Total all meats	866,944	660,576	785,467
Hides	120,992	124,067	132,432
Wool	62,371	45,275	81,312
Butter	29,284	13,700	23,960
Vegetable oils	90,581	113,032	133,424
	Thousand bushels		
Wheat	43,330	29,936	41,846
Corn	3,947	3,507	2,841
Flaxseed	6,616	6,048	9,293
	Thousand barrels		
Wheat flour	1,615	384	271

The United Kingdom took 94 per cent. of the frozen meats, 74 per cent. of the corned beef and 50 per cent. of the cattle hides this year from Argentina.

The following table shows Argentina's exports by countries for the first six months of 1944 with comparative figures for the similar period of the two previous years :—

Country	January–June		
	1944	1943	1942
	Thousand dollars		
United Kingdom	144,697	93,522	98,160
United States	87,699	75,231	100,048
Brazil	32,034	19,515	16,783
Spain	10,851	8,913	7,132
Sweden	12,145	7,197	10,056
Switzerland	6,968	3,596	4,359
South Africa	10,031	22,072	8,370
Other American countries ...	56,019	59,314	35,965
All other countries	32,339	4,388	16,088
Total	392,783	293,748	296,961

British India

CROP CONDITIONS AND WHOLESALE PRICES

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, reports as follows on the crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates given :—

Bihar, 7th October. Standing crops are fair.

Orissa, 9th October. Standing crops have been damaged to some extent in certain coastal areas of Balasore. Otherwise standing crops including sugarcane and winter paddy are generally thriving.

Punjab, 9th October. Standing crops are unchanged.

United Provinces, 30th September. General harvest prospects have improved.

Central Provinces and Berar, 6th October. Paddy is in good condition and cotton is steadily improving.

Assam, 9th October. Winter rice prospects are good.

Bombay, 14th October. The harvesting of khariff cotton and sowing are progressing.

Sind, 14th October. The first picking of American cotton is continuing.

There has as yet been nothing issued as regards sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum and cotton forecasts due in August.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The wholesale price index for September based on a standard of 100 in 1914 is 301 as compared with 298 in August and 349 in September 1943.

British Guiana

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1943

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain reports that the abnormally heavy rain last year had an adverse effect on the sugar, rice and food crops; nevertheless by the end of the year exports had attained a total value of 23,184,973 dollars as compared with 19,307,020 dols. in 1942 and, with one exception, export values, as shown in the following comparative figures for the principal agricultural and lumber products, exceeded those of 1942:—

Particulars	1943	1942
	B.W.I. dollars	
Sugar	7,519,089	7,288,765
Rice	1,699,962	1,828,650
Rum	947,245	586,469
Copra	52,500	—
Balata	552,621	449,925
Sawn lumber	94,966	89,557
Round and hewn timber	82,824	46,268

Mineral productions and exports reached record proportions, but detailed figures are not available for publication. With this favourable position of its export trade, the Colony's purchasing power was well maintained, as indicated by the currency circulation figure of 8,139,910 dols. as compared with the pre-war figure of 2,069,190 dols. for 1938.

The Colony was fortunate in receiving steady supplies throughout the year. Imports totalled in value 24,958,847 dols. as compared with 18,150,179 dols. in 1942. They consisted of foodstuffs, 6,892,042 dols. (4,826,050 dols. in 1942); raw materials, 1,364,812 dols. (1,453,036 dols.); manufactured products, 16,560,091 dols. (11,684,463 dols.).

Canada continued to be the principal source of supply, being credited with 9,162,450 dols. of the imports as compared with 6,481,911 dols. in 1942. The United States supplied to the value of 6,649,002 dols. (5,799,702 dols.); the United Kingdom 4,158,666 dols. (6,598,816 dols.) and Argentina, 1,476,285 dols. (378,156 dols.).

Owing to increases in both exports and imports, colonial revenues exceeded expectations, with the result that out of a revenue of 12,257,460 dols. there was a surplus balance of 1,480,000 dols., which increased the Colony's total surplus balance to 5,929,000 dols.

Statutory Notice

Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1942

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE ACTS

"Licences of Right"

The following patents were indorsed "Licences of Right" on the following dates:—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject matter
		4th October 1944
503522	D. Napier & Son Ltd.	Friction clutches.
503523	D. Napier & Son Ltd.	Undirectional driving devices.
538436	D. Napier & Son Ltd.	Electrical apparatus for measuring relative acceleration.
507738	Lewent, H. ...	Ironing transfers.
544962	Lewent, H. ...	Multiple photograph cameras.
507857	Arnold, C. L. & anr....	Wall-boxes for switches and other electrical units.
540796	Adcock, G. & anr. ...	Automatic screw-thread-cutting machine.
545505	Chapman, A. W. ...	Adjusting and (or) locking the adjustable backs of vehicles or other seats and the like.
536363	Morton, C	Apparatus for drafting textile fibres.
		16th October 1944
453086	Staunton, P. M. ...	Motor cars.
544393	Girden, B. B.... ...	Game apparatus.
549835	Gage, E. G.	Safety circuit for cathode ray tubes.
560654	Aktiebolaget, B. A. Hjorth & Co.	Vapour burners.

The Patent Office. H. L. SAUNDERS, *Comptroller-General.*

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